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## BETTER BRED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corn,  
field corn, potato, oat,  
cabbage, field pea, bean,  
barley, wheat, soy bean,  
rye, alfalfa, clover, grass,  
other forage crop seeds.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

## FARM CHEMICALS

Seed disinfectants,  
seed inoculants,  
fertilizers, sulphur,  
gypsum, lime,  
dust & spray materials.  
Also drain tile.

Dear Friend:

February 23, 1942

Millions of human beings are miserably starving to death to-day. Much of the world's food producing land has been devastated by war and much more will be put out of production. Other areas have been stripped of their workers and resources and cannot produce food. Inevitably more millions of human beings will suffer and die for want of food — just food of which you and I have plenty. It is the obvious duty of every farmer in this blessed Country — his duty to all humanity and the Nation to produce food to the limit of his resources and, if necessary, without promise of price. Huge food reserves should be accumulated, ready for immediate forwarding to starving people anywhere, the minute a way has been cleared. Food as well as munitions is necessary to win this war and will be still more necessary to insure peace instead of chaos and anarchy after the victory.

Let's forget petty things and produce with patriotism for humanity's sake.

Ernestly,

K. C. Livermore.

We are located 3 miles north of Honeoye Falls, on Clover Road, at the intersection of routes 65 and 251, half way between Rush and Mendon.

## Oats, Barley, Peas and Mixtures

Too many farmers still believe that short chunky oats weighing 40 lbs. or more per bushel yield best. Consequently thousands of bushels of unadapted oats from the West are machined to these specifications and sold for seed in the Northeastern States. But experiment station tests show that every acre so planted produces \$.20 to \$1.00 less value than it would if planted to any of the test proven varieties described below. Actual performance records and not appearances are the only reliable guides in choosing oat or barley varieties. The agricultural colleges have tested all the old and new varieties available. Their yielding abilities for different localities are known.

The oats and barleys here offered are test proven high yielders for the Northeastern States. Our seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and well graded with modern equipment by experienced operators. It is free from weed seeds and was grown from treated seed. Germination on all lots is 90% or better, mostly from 96% to 99%. Prices page 5. **LENROC OAT** - Best for the Northeastern States. It has averaged 2 to 5 bushels more than other station developed varieties and usually 5 to 15 bushels more than the attractive Swedish type and Victory oats from the West, of which thousands of bushels annually are sold here under various names.

Lenroc, bred from Cornellian, the leader for nearly twenty years, yields more, has stronger straw, larger, whiter kernels and should replace Cornellian as well as other varieties. It is a tree type oat and usually outyields side oats by 10 to 15 bushels.

Most oat growers in New York and near-by will do best with Lenrocs (in certain cases Uprights) and no better seed is available than that from Quaker Hill Farm. Prices page 5.

**UPRIGHT OAT** - Outstands all others. Safest and most profitable on rich or low land where other varieties might lodge. Many customers report large yields of this oat safely harvested on fields where they had never before grown oats without heavy losses from lodging.

On lighter or poorer soils Upright yields about 5 bushels less than Lenroc. On rich ground Upright is safer and better than Lenroc or any other oat available.

Upright's kernel is white, larger, but percentage of meats is lower than in Lenroc. Its straw is taller as well as much stronger. Upright leads in yield of straw, green feed or oat hay.

If your oats usually lodge, Upright will solve the problem. Prices page 5.

**ALPHA BARLEY** - Two row hybrid, wide adaptation, excellent straw, large kernels, one of the highest yielders in Northeastern States. Ripens with Lenroc oats. Best for mixtures with oats. Best for milk production but not for beer. Stands better after ripening than other kinds. Best for combining. Threshes cleaner. Its beards are barbed but not uncomfortably so. Suffers less from late planting or unfavorable weather.

**WISCONSIN 38 BARLEY** - Highest yielding, smooth bearded, 6 rowed hybrid, later than Alpha. Straw weaker. Not so good for mixed sowing. Better for beer.

**WHITE CANADIAN FIELD PEAS** - One of the best in yield of grain and vine growth. Grown in Idaho to escape blight infection. They are 100% disease free. Blight infected seed is unsafe.

**GRAIN MIXTURES** - We offer Lenroc oats and Alpha barley, with or without field peas, in proper proportions. These high yielders, ripening together, make the cheapest home grown feed.

**GREEN FEED OR HAY MIXTURES** - Oats and peas make a very nutritious green feed or hay that cattle relish. A patch handy to the lane or pasture is worth a lot when pastures dry up. Our mixture of Upright oats and disease free peas yields considerably more forage than other varieties. Prices page 5.

## Field Corn

Repeated tests in various places in the Northeastern States show that the following field corns supply the silage and grain needs of most of this area more economically than other corns. From them you can choose those best suited to your needs and climate.

All are from strains developed by painstaking efforts. Germinations range from 90% to 98%. Each lot of seed is mechanically separated by shape and size into four grades, — Large Flat, Medium Flat, Large Round, Medium Round. This permits more accurate planting with less waste of seed and better yields. Corn planters, with the plates usually furnished handle flat kernels better than round but plates for the round kernels are available. Hand planters and grain drills handle both shapes. The different grades produce equally well, provided the seed is properly spaced.

**YATES FLINT** - A very early high yielding corn of hybrid origin, 90 days here. Stalks 6 ft. to 7 ft. Ears large, yellow to red, mostly amber, 12-rowed. Kernels small. Ideal for feeding whole to poultry.

**SHEFFIELD** - Eight row flint developed in Berkshire Mts. Very early. Good yielder. Ears medium size, dark yellow. Stalks medium.

**MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT** - A later, 100 to 110 day, larger eared, 8 to 12 rowed, yellow flint corn with 7' to 9' stalks.

The flint corns are wilt susceptible and should not be used in wilt areas. They are recommended for most of New York and New England. Prices page 5.

**CORNELL No. 11** - Highest yielding 100 to 110 day yellow dent corn for this area. Averaged nearly 70 bu. shelled in N. Y. tests. About 13T. easy to handle silage with 1 1/4 T. grain per acre. Better than large corns where seasons are short. Our Quaker Hill strain is medium early and a wonderful yielder of fine type yellow corn.

**CORNELL 29-3 HYBRID** - This new corn is recommended for silage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or corn of similar maturity has been used and for grain wherever Cornell No. 11 matures, in other words a large part of the Northeastern States. Station and farm tests have proven its merits.

It matures here in 110 to 115 days, a little after Cornell No. 11. In silage tests at Ithaca and in other parts of the State, it has equalled Sweepstakes in green weight, exceeded it in dry weight by 15% to 20% and in grain by 10% to 50%. In actual food value it generally yields 25% more than West Branch Sweepstakes, when grown for silage in New York. It grows more rapidly and more uniformly. It is leafy, ears heavily and matures just right for silage in most of New York and parts of adjacent states. The risk of weather damage is less than with later varieties.

It can be grown for grain wherever Cornell No. 11 succeeds and usually yields 15% to 30% more shelled corn than Cornell No. 11, occasionally as much as 50% more. The ears show variations in the directions of all four parents, but mostly they are medium sized ears of dent or semi-flint type, reddish, yellowish or whitish in color.

Compared with most of the corn varieties now in use in New York for silage or grain, Cornell 29-3 usually produces \$10.00 to \$15.00 more value per acre. The extra cost of the seed is less than \$.75 per acre. Using Cornell 29-3 means more profit and better feed.

**WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES** - A later and, under favorable conditions, larger corn than the preceding. When seasons are long enough and fertility high, Sweepstakes gives a larger tonnage of silage per acre. The actual feeding value may be no higher but sometimes tonnage of succulent feed is the primary consideration. Sweepstakes has leafy, 9' to 11' stalks, large ears of various shades of red and variable type. Matures in 130 days.

Ten Dollars Extra Value From Cornell 29-3 Corn For Seventy-Five Cents Extra Seed Cost



## Quaker Hill Hybrid Sweet Corn

SEE PRICES ON PAGE 5

They actually yield 25% to 100% more than the old favorites, are much more uniform, have high quality and all of them are resistant to the dread wilt disease. The seed is produced by controlled cross pollination of two or more specially bred strains. The seed costs more, but results justify the cost many times over. Hybrid sweet corns are rapidly displacing the old kinds.

We offer hybrids that ripen at different times, each being one of the best available in its ripening period. One can choose those that best suit his market or can provide a continuous supply from early to late by planting at one time several that will ripen in succession and then follow with successive plantings of a late one.

In the brief descriptions given below, the maturity dates are approximate for this section and naturally vary with locality and season. They are comparable with Golden Bantam at 80 days. For more complete descriptions, planting suggestions and directions for controlling corn borer and earworm, ask for our Sweet Corn Circular.

**SPANCROSS** - 65 days, 19 earlier than Golden Cross, several days ahead of Golden Early Market. Earliest wilt resistant hybrid available. Cold resistant. Prolific yielder of very uniform, attractive, medium size 10 to 12 rowed ears. 1940 winner of "All America" award. Every gardener should plant Spancross for his first picking.

**MARCCROSS** - 68 days. Earlier than Golden Early Market. Wilt resistant, good yielder, larger 12 rowed ears, better quality, excellent market type. A money maker for commercial growers and a joy maker for home gardeners.

**CARMELCROSS** - 72 days. Wilt resistant, fine quality, 12 rowed large ears, 12% to 30% more ears than Marccross. In many trials it has proved superior to all others in its maturity class.

**LINCOLN** - 78 days. Another winner of "All America" award. 12 to 16 rowed ears, slightly larger than Golden Cross and yield equal or better. Fine quality, attractive appearance. Wilt resistant.

**GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM** - 84 days. Wilt resistant, 12 rowed, high yielder, good size, excellent quality. One of the first hybrids and still the best in its maturity period.

**SILVER CROSS BANTAM** - 84 days. A white counterpart of Golden Cross, yielding nearly 100% more than Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen and tops in sweetness, flavor and tenderness. Apparently wilt resistant.

**ALLEGHENY** - 86 days. Winner of "All America" award. Large ears, 18 to 22 rowed, narrow, deep kernels. Yields more and larger ears than Golden Cross. Wilt resistant.

**MAGNAGOLD** - 90 days. Wilt resistant, 14 to 18 rowed ears, larger than Golden Cross, heavy yielder, equal quality. Lots of fodder. Best late yellow sweet corn hybrid available yet.

## Family Garden Assortment

Everybody likes sweet corn. Nothing smells or tastes so good. It's healthful and nutritious, too. But was there ever a summer when your garden supplied it as long as you wished? Usually, it's feast for a few days, then only memories until next summer. To remedy that was the idea behind our Family Garden Assortment.

Here is a package of assorted hybrid sweet corn seeds, ripening in succession, that provides an average family with an abundance of delicious fresh sweet corn from early summer till fall and plenty to can for winter. It includes 3 oz. each Spancross, Marccross, Carmelcross, Lincoln, Golden Cross and 12 oz. Magnagold with directions for planting. Lots of enjoyment and real savings on food costs come in this package. Decide now to feast on sweet corn this summer. For health and happiness and — yes, for food economy too, plant our sweet corn assortment. Price \$1.00 postpaid 1000 miles (5th zone) in U. S., \$1.10 beyond and in Canada. Add 25c for enough Buttercup Squash, planted in the corn, to supply the average family all winter. See description below.

## Pop Corn

**MINHYBRID 250** - A hybrid of the Japanese Hulless type, a little earlier, yielding 16% more and popping to 29% greater volume, according to Minnesota station tests. Reported wilt susceptible.

**SOUTH AMERICAN YELLOW** - Large stalks, ears and kernels. Yellow. Large yielder. Late. Finest popping quality. Most profitable to grow, but requires long season, at least 120 days.

## Squash

**BUTTERCUP** - Everybody enthuses about its wonderful flavor, sweetness, dryness, smooth texture, rich color and its economical one-family-meal size and insignificant waste. Ripens early, yields heavily and keeps well. Odd appearance handicaps first sales but how they come back for more! Be sure to plant Buttercup for the family, if not for market. About 200 seeds per ounce, about 100 per packet. Prices postpaid: pkt. 20c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

## Seed Potatoes

Seed potato value depends mostly on (1) freedom from diseases carried in the tuber, (2) the breeding back of the strain and (3) condition of the seed. The first two cannot be told fully by appearances, yet are most important. The buyer must depend on the certification tag and the word of the seller.

All of the certified lots are from fields reported by the inspectors either free or very nearly free of virus diseases. The not certified lots were grown from certified seed and especially for seed use. Special precautions have been taken to guard against bacterial ring rot and we are as sure as one can be that the disease is not present in any of the seed potatoes offered. All lots are backed by years of careful breeding. In most cases the certified lots were grown from seed produced in tuber unit plantings. They are northern grown, well stored, well graded and guaranteed to reach you in satisfactory condition.

### NEW VARIETIES

In recent years, many new varieties of potatoes have been developed. On the basis of their performance records in numerous trials, Warba, Chippewa, Katahdin, Houma and Sebago deserve recognition in this area. Growers should not be too slow in adopting them. See prices page 5.

**WARBA** - Originated by crossing at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1926. Ten to 14 days earlier than Cobbler and has generally outyielded it on both mineral and muck soils in many parts of the Country. Quality is very good. It resembles Cobbler, but has pink eyes. Mosaic resistant; susceptible to scab, leaf roll, etc.

Warba has everything that Cobbler has and in addition, yields more and is definitely earlier. Better plant Warba for your summer supply and to market, too.

**IRISH COBBLER** - For many years the main early potato. Round, white, deep eyed tuber of excellent quality. We have found Prince Edward Island Cobbler seed most satisfactory. We offer certified seed from there; also not certified Cobblers grown here from P. E. I. certified seed.

**CHIPPEWA** - Week later than Cobbler, week earlier than Green Mountain and Katahdin, 2 weeks earlier than the Rurals. Beautiful white, flattened potato with few and shallow eyes. Cooks white and firm, not mealy as most people like. Excellent for chipping and French frying. Seems well adapted to all soils and sections of the Northern States. It is resistant to mild mosaic, susceptible to scab like Cobbler, more susceptible than the Rurals. Has made splendid yield records. We offer certified seed grown on mineral soils.

**HOUMA** - Another hybrid seedling from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Mid-season potato with same requirements of cool moist season as Green Mountain. Tubers are shorter, rounder, very white, but deeper eyed than desirable. Houma generally equals or exceeds Green Mountain, Chippewa and Katahdin in yield. It has not equalled the Rurals in Western New York. We offer not certified seed grown here.

**GREEN MOUNTAIN** - Mid-season variety. Fine quality. Requires cool moist climate for best yields. Not recommended for sections where it is not being grown. We have Prince Edward Island certified seed.

**KATAHDIN** - Matures with Green Mountain or a few days later, a week earlier than Rurals. Fine appearing, white-skinned, round, flattened potato. Quality good but not equal to Green Mountains or Rurals. Mosaic resistant, scab susceptible. Sets lightly but develops nearly all No. 1 size potatoes. Sets shallow, needs more covering. We offer certified seed.

**RUSSET RURAL** - Deep rooted high yielding late potato that withstands adverse conditions. Normally excellent eating quality but dark skin unattractive to customers. We offer certified and not certified seed.

**WHITE RURAL** - Smooth or White Rurals have same adaptations as Russets. We offer certified seed.

**SEBAGO** - A hybrid seedling of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, with proven resistance to blight both early and late and also to mild mosaic and scab. A little later than Rurals. Smooth, shallow eyed, white skinned, round tubers. Attractive as Chippewa. Table quality better than Chippewa and Katahdin, perhaps as good as Mountains. In many tests, yields were generally equal to or better than other varieties except Rurals. Sebago is likely to replace other varieties in late potato producing areas — especially where blight is frequent or spraying slack. We offer certified and not certified seed.

## Spring Wheat

Requires cool climate. Plant early. Oats or barley generally pay better in the Northeastern States.

**MARQUIS** - Popular in the West. Has red kernels.

## Buckwheat

Valuable as a substitute where other plantings have missed, also to plow under and for bee pasture. Prices page 5.

**JAPANESE** - Larger plant, larger kernel, larger yield. Requires better ground. Better for cover crop. 3 to 4 pecks per acre.

**SILVER HULL** - Smaller plant, smaller kernel. Better flour and feed. 2 to 3 pks. per acre.



## Cabbage

All our cabbage seed is treated, with hot water and with Semesan to protect against diseases that might be carried in or on the seed and pre-emergence damping off. Post-emergence damping off can be prevented with zinc oxide applied to the soil.

To help control insects, plant seed in a windy location. Use calomel to prevent maggots and tobacco dust to prevent flea beetles. Apply before they appear; after is too late. Be prepared to fight cabbage worms with lead arsenate or rotenone, and lice with nicotine dust. We can supply you.

When grown on yellows free soils the resistant strains usually do not yield as well as the corresponding susceptible strains and so should be used only on infected soils.

**GOLDEN ACRE** - 63 days from setting. Fine type, early strain developed from Copenhagen Market. Smaller heads but more uniform and compact.

**COPENHAGEN MARKET** - 73 days. A good yielding, fine type, more uniform ripening strain.

**MARION MARKET** - Yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market.

**GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN** - 85 days. Heavy yielding strain, large round heads, even ripening.

**GLOBE** - Yellows resistant strain of Glory.

**QUAKER HILL DANISH** - 95 days. Usually one of the leaders in experiment station yield trials. Every kernel grown here from selected mature heads. More than 20 years skilled selection has produced superiority in yield, shape, solidity, color and keeping quality. Sold out.

**REED'S SUPERIOR and REED'S #22 DANISH** - Offered in substitution for Quaker Hill Danish.

**REED'S RED DANISH** - 95 days. Best of all reds. Nearly every plant makes marketable head. Very good size, wonderfully solid, beautiful color. No later than White Danish and yields nearly as well. Sold out.

**RED ROCK** - a good strain offered in substitution for the above.

## Soy Beans

Soy bean production is increasing rapidly in the Northeast. The high protein (30% digestible) and fat (14% digestible) content make soys very valuable to live stock farmers to balance their other home grown feeds and save the ever increasing cost of purchased feeds.

For grain, plant  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 bu., according to size, in 28 in. drills and cultivate; or plant about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 bu., with the grain drill or broadcast. Plant shallow, 1" to 2". Use the weeder as soon as the plants are 4 in. or 5 in. high and again in a week, if necessary. For hay or plowing under, plant 2 bushels with the grain drill. For silage, plant 20 pounds with usual amount of corn. Inoculate soy beans with Nitragin Culture S. See prices page 5.

The best varieties for the Northeastern States are:—

**CAYUGA** - Early enough to mature anywhere that corn ripens, 90 to 100 days. Upright growth, 2 to 3 feet. Yields 25 to 35 bushels, small bluish black beans. Best for grain or hay where seasons are short. Not desirable for oil extraction.

**SENECA** - Another good soy from Cornell. 100 to 110 days. Yellow seed. Taller and better yielder than Cayuga but lodges frequently when planted solid. Row culture at 21" to 28" is recommended. Best soy for most of New York and adjacent areas.

**MUKDEN** - About 3 days later than Seneca and earlier than Manchu. Limited trials in New York show very good yields, stiff upright plants, pods high enough to avoid much loss in combining. Looks better than Manchu and some think better than Seneca.

**MANCHU** - About 110 days to maturity. Satisfactory for planting with early silage corn or plowing down.

**WILSON** - About 120 days to maturity. Occasionally matures grain here, but is recommended primarily for plowing under, because of larger growth. Lateness makes curing for hay difficult.

**HABERLANDT** - About 125 days to maturity. Cornell tests showed this to be the best soy to plant with such silage corns as Cornell 29-3 and Sweepstakes. Shape of plant and stage of maturity are right for clean harvest and production of maximum feed value.

Earlier maturing soys decrease corn yields by taking more food and water, and increase loss of beans by shelling. Later maturing soys do not produce enough beans to justify the extra costs. It is important to use a soy of the right type and right maturity with silage corn. Haberlandt is best for most of this area.

Be sure to inoculate soys with Nitragin S.

## Alfalfas

Most profitable forage crop where conditions are favorable. Good stands last four to ten years. Plenty of lime, good drainage, fertile soil, weed elimination, seed inoculation, hardy seed and right variety, plus good judgment, are essential for successful stands. Prices page 5.

**COMMON** - Long taprooted kind, better for, and suited only to, deep, well drained, gravelly or sandy soils with natural supply of lime. On such soils it draws food and water from the sub-soil and thrives even when summer rains are light. Not adapted to shallow or heavy soils. For this area only northern grown hardy seed should be used. We have this kind and it is of the highest purity and germination we can buy. Inoculate with Nitragin A. Prices page 5.

**GRIMM** - Branch rooted, variegated blossomed type, better for heavy, shallow or poorly drained soils. Resists winter heaving and is most winter hardy. Because shallower rooted it is more dependent on current rainfall and applied fertility. We offer hardy northern grown certified Blue Tag Grimm and also not certified Grimm. All lots are of high purity and germination. Inoculate with Nitragin A.

**ONTARIO VARIEGATED** - Branch rooted type of great hardiness, developed in Ontario, Canada. Same adaptations as Grimm. Import regulations require 1% of seed be dyed violet. Our seed is of highest quality obtainable and was grown in Canada. Use Nitragin A.

## Clovers

**MEDIUM RED** - Month earlier than Mammoth and than Timothy. Smaller than Mammoth, but usually makes second growth for hay or pasture or seed. Seldom survives second season after seeding. We handle only hardy northern grown seed of government verified origin and of first quality. Imported seed is not reliable. Prices page 5.

**MAMMOTH RED** - Larger and later than Medium, also longer lived and generally hardier. Only one cutting a season. Ripens with timothy, red top, etc. We offer northern grown seed of top quality.

**ALSIKE** - Smaller, less upright in growth, longer lived than the red clovers. Will grow on soils too wet, dry, acid or poor for red clover. Often used in pasture mixture.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** - Hardest, rankest growing of the clovers. Earliest in the spring, latest in the fall. Valuable, first for soil improving, next for temporary pasture, last for hay. Lives only two seasons, but will self seed if allowed. Spring and summer are best times to sow. Use scarified seed, which germinates more quickly. In spring grains sow two weeks after the grain, so clover won't be too high when grain is harvested. Fall sowing not safe here. Unscarified or unhulled seed may be sown late in the winter on pastures, winter grains, or open ground. Use Nitragin A.

**WHITE DUTCH** - Dwarf type, perennial clover, used for pastures and lawns with Kentucky Blue and other grasses. Requires good supply of lime. See Wild White. Inoculate with Nitragin B.

**WILD WHITE** - Best clover for pastures and lawns. Recommended by Cornell pasture experts and approved in Soil Conservation Program. Hardier and more productive than White Dutch. Flowers less, spreads rapidly, makes denser sward and pasturage richer in protein. Also increases growth of other pasture plants by supplying nitrogen and keeping soil cooler and more moist by the mulching effect of its dense growth. Inoculate with Nitragin B. Prices page 5.

In a Cornell test, Kentucky Blue Grass plus Wild White Clover produced five times as much feed as Kentucky Blue Grass alone. Seed only one pound per acre, preferably in Cornell Pasture Mixture, or if no better way, broadcast on established pasture, when ground is honeycombed with frost. Mix the seed with fine sand or other carrier to help sow evenly.

We offer Kent County, England, Wild White Clover seed harvested from old pastures and New Zealand Certified Wild White Clover. Both are approved by the Cornell authorities for use in the Cornell Pasture Mixture. Prices page 5.

**LADINO WHITE CLOVER** - A giant type white clover similar to Wild White in spreading habit, palatability and being a perennial but growing large enough to be used for hay. Recommended in hay seedings where 2nd growth is to be pastured or where the field is to be mowed for a year or two and then pastured for a time. It is used in Cornell General Purpose Mixture, 1 lb. per A. This small seeding produces good yields of pasture or hay several years after Red and Alsike clovers have run out. Ladino yields well on many fields not adapted to alfalfa. Ladino has proved itself very valuable in the Northeastern States, and deserves wider use. Inoculate with Nitragin Culture B. Prices page 5.

**YELLOW TREFOIL** - A small legume similar to alfalfa, especially adapted to pastures. Not perennial, but reseeds freely and so persists. Palatable and nutritious. Will grow where white clover will not. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. alone or 1 lb. in pasture mixture. Use Nitragin A.

**WILD BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL** - Two types of this plant have been discovered in Eastern New York. Both appear to have developed naturally probably from European seed imported years ago. The broad leaved type grows like alfalfa with a deep feeding taproot and a crown with many shoots; and it equals alfalfa in productivity and feeding value. But unlike alfalfa it can produce on wet and on acid soils and is more winter hardy and longer lived. It is hardier also than any of the commercial strains. This wild Bird's Foot Trefoil may prove to be that long sought substitute for alfalfa on the more acid soils of the Northeastern States.

The narrow leaved type grows close to the ground and is better for pasture than for hay. It promises to fill the place of Wild White Clover for pasture mixtures on wet or acid soils.

Early spring seeding is advised and very light covering,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to not over  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Both types give best results when sown in mixture with supporting plants. For hay, sow the broad leaved type with the following; 4 lbs. Bird's Foot Trefoil, 5 lbs. Medium Red and or Alsike Clover and 6 lbs. Timothy or 4 lbs. Red Top per acre. For pasture, sow 2 lbs. either type in place of Wild White Clover or in addition to other clovers in the Cornell Pasture Mixtures given on page 4.

Inoculation is necessary. A special strain of bacteria not on the market, will be furnished with the seed.

Don't Miss Bird's Foot Trefoil, Ladino And Wild White Clover



## Timothy

Most extensively used grass, because seed is cheap, yields well first two seasons, cures easily, is palatable. While fed mostly to horses, it has more merit for dairy cattle, if cut early, than is generally recognized. Prices page 5.

**COMMON** - Northern grown, of the highest quality obtainable. Purity 99.50% or better.

**CORNELL NO. 1777 TIMOTHY** - Best selection out of hundreds tested by Cornell plant breeders. Very uniform, medium height and maturity, very leafy, fine stemmed, retains green color long, rust resistant. Yields 25% to 30% more than ordinary timothy — better quality. Used also in pasture mixture. Sold out.

**ABERYSTWYTH PASTURE TIMOTHY S50** - Short, very leafy strain with creeping habit that produces dense and persistent sward. Productive and palatable. Seeds very sparingly.

**TIMOTHY AND ALSIKE MIXTURE** - This natural mixture saves a little on seed costs, altho proportions are not best and weed content is often high. Our mixture contains 22% or more alsike and has low weed content.

## Miscellaneous

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS** - Basis of most good pasture and lawns in the Northeastern States. Ability to spread, fine tender leaves, palatability and winter hardiness are its strong points. Shallow root system and consequent drying up in drought periods is its weakness. Full production is not reached till the third or fourth year. Requires lime and good drainage.

**CANADA BLUE GRASS** - Smaller, less palatable, poorer yielder than Kentucky, but grows on more acid, wetter and poorer soils, where Kentucky will not grow.

**ORCHARD GRASS** - Tall, tufted grass, coarse stems, not so well relished by stock. However, it is very early and stands drought well.

**RED TOP** - Second important hay grass. Not as salable, not as heavy yielder as timothy, but stands wet, acid or poor soils better. Produces full crop hay or pasture first year after seeding.

**REED CANARY GRASS** - A marshy land crop. Produces large yields in two cuttings, palatable, nutritious hay, on low overflow lands and marshes too wet for other crops. Makes tough sod that will support horses and hay machines where they could not be used before. Or, it can be pastured throughout the season and has carried 3 or 4 head per acre. Plowing and fitting are desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Seed 5 to 7 lbs. broadcast any time, but preferably late fall or early spring. Do not sow on high ground.

**SMOOTH BROME GRASS** - Winter hardy, drouth resisting perennial. Underground stolons make strong sward. Leafy and especially palatable and nutritious. Sow 14 to 21 lbs. per acre alone, or 8 lbs. with 12 lbs. alfalfa (sow separately) for a hay-pasture mixture, or substitute it for part of the blue grass in a pasture mixture.

**ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS** - Produces heavy bottom of fine leaves, relished by stock as pasture or hay. Recommended for temporary or permanent pastures and meadows to be cut 3 years or more. Seed is small, one to two pounds per acre in mixture.

**DOMESTIC RYE GRASS** - Strongly recommended for winter cover crop after vegetables, corn, tobacco, etc. Proved superior to rye, sweet clover and other crops. Seed is cheap, catches well, interferes little with main crop, is satisfactorily winter hardy, makes surprisingly dense root growth but no rank woody spring growth, plows and fits like sod. Sow 20 lbs. per acre at last cultivation in cultivated crops or broadcast over them before or after harvest or sow in disked grain stubble. Covering seed should be done very lightly if at all. Sowing should be done by winter wheat planting time. Early sowing affords fall pasture. If not spring plowed, it may be pastured then or cut for hay or threshed for seed.

**SVALOF VICTORIA PERENNIAL RYE GRASS** - Bred by Swedish agronomists especially for pasture use and lawns. Makes strong sward and produces heavy crop of fine leaves of excellent feeding value. This strain of rye grass is Cornell's first choice for use in the Cornell Pasture Mixture. Our seed was grown here from imported certified seed.

**JAPANESE MILLET** - Best of the millets. Very satisfactory for green feed or hay. Planted after corn and up to July 1st, it is ready to feed green or cut for hay in eight weeks. It supplements the pasture or the hay supply. Grows well on light soils. Sow 15 to 35 lbs.

**HUNGARIAN MILLET** - Can be sown later, to about July 10th, and must be fed with caution, not more than half the roughage. Sow 35 to 45 lbs. per acre.

**PROSO MILLET** - Grown primarily as catch crop for grain. We offer purple top Turghai, a heavy grain yielder ripening in 60 to 70 days. Can be planted after winter barley or wheat, canning peas or other early harvested crop. Its grain is good for all livestock, excellent for poultry, 17% protein. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

**DWARF ESSEX RAPE** - Belongs to cabbage family. Very nutritious. Usually grown for green feed for sheep or hogs or cattle in rows and cultivated, or broadcast. Plant 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, from May to August. Ready to feed in 8 to 10 weeks. Successive plantings extend the feeding period. Sometimes sown in spring grains and pas-

tured in stubble. If not pastured too closely, the plants renew themselves.

**SPRING VETCH** - Makes high protein green feed or hay. Sow 80 lbs. per acre at oat planting time. Inoculate with Nitragin C.

**HAIRY VETCH** - Can be sown fall or spring, usually early fall, with rye, various proportions, 1½ to 2 bushels total. Use Nitragin C.

**SUDAN GRASS** - The dairymen's friend. Sudan makes pasture, green feed, hay or silage that dairy cattle relish and respond to with milk. Sow from corn planting time to July 1st, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre in rows cultivated, or 20 to 30 lbs. broadcast. Early plantings make two cuttings. Cut for hay shortly after blooming. Seed cost is low, returns high. More dairymen should provide Sudan Grass and avoid the summer slump in milk production.

**SORGHUM** - Grows as tall as corn. When rowed and cultivated like corn, sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. When broadcast, sow 40 lbs. per acre. Relished especially by horses and cattle.

## Pasture Seeding & Management

Pasturage is one of the most important crops in the Northeastern States, yet few farmers give it the attention it deserves. Until recently, little effective study of the subject had been made by any of the agricultural colleges in this Country. As a result of research started at Cornell in 1931 by Dr. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, a very successful program of pasture management for this area has been developed.

At Cornell are pastures so managed. They produce from 2 to 3 tons of dry matter per acre containing from 20% to 30% protein. This is as much dry matter as in a 10 to 16 ton crop of silage and as much protein as in a 3 to 6 ton crop of alfalfa. Such production is definitely profitable and the methods of getting it deserve study by all livestock farmers. Write Office of Publications, College of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y. for free copy of Bulletin 393 "Pasture Improvement and Management." It explains fertilizing, liming, seed mixtures, method of seeding and grazing management and illustrates results. Following are Cornell's 1942 seeding recommendations:—

**CORNELL SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURE** - Intended for good land, well fertilized, and managed according to recommendations. To be seeded in April or May without nurse crop. The mixture is:—

Kentucky Blue Grass .....	10 lbs.	Timothy .....	6 lbs.
Canada Blue Grass .....	2 lbs.	Yellow Trefoil .....	2 lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass .....	4 lbs.	Wild White Clover .....	1 lb.

Total ..... 25 lbs.

**CORNELL GENERAL PURPOSE MIXTURE** - To be used under similar conditions but for combination hay and pasture or pasture only. May be seeded with nurse crop. It is:—

Kentucky Blue Grass .....	6 lbs.	Medium Red Clover .....	2 lbs.
Timothy .....	8 lbs.	Alsike .....	1 lb.
Alfalfa .....	4 lbs.	Ladino White Clover .....	1 lb.

Total ..... 22 lbs.

**CORNELL UTILITY MIXTURE** - For land of lower fertility.

Kentucky Blue Grass .....	4 lbs.	Mammoth Red Clover .....	3 lbs.
Canada Blue Grass .....	3 lbs.	Alsike .....	3 lbs.
Timothy .....	6 lbs.	Ladino White Clover .....	1 lb.
Red Top .....	2 lbs.		

Total ..... 22 lbs.

We offer the above mixtures made up with seeds approved by Cornell including Kent County Wild White Clover and Svalof Victoria Perennial Rye Grass in the first. Prices page 5. Mixtures for dry land, wet land, good alfalfa land, poultry ranges and other special situations will be quoted on request.

**IMPROVEMENT OF OLD PASTURES** - In many cases, it is impossible or impracticable to apply the Cornell program in its entirety, but usually one or more of the following things may be done, and done profitably on parts if not all of the existing pastures. Phosphate poorer parts, or all of the pasture, using as much as you can afford up to 600 lbs. per acre every four years. Where drill or lime sower can't be used, apply granular superphosphate with cyclone broadcaster.

Lime, if needed and where needed, to encourage Wild White Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass.

Potash if needed, on sandy or gravelly places especially.

Sow Cornell Pasture Mixture on spots or parts where stand is light. Sow early in spring when ground is honeycombed. For later sowings the ground should be loosened a little if possible with disc, spiketooth or brush drag.

Sow Wild White Clover alone where there are less than 3 wild clover plants per square yard.

Mulch newly seeded spots lightly with coarse or trashy manure, corn stalks or light brush to protect seedlings.

Pasture closely enough to keep all grasses from getting over 4" tall and weeds from seeding.

Mow pastures in early July, or twice each season if necessary to keep growth of grasses and weeds down.

Scatter droppings in Fall with brush drag, spike tooth drag, or weeder. Cut brush and useless trees in Winter.







TERMS

Terms are cash with order or 50% payment with order and balance before shipment or c. o. d. on arrival with collection fees added.

All prices include containers and are f. o. b. here except as noted.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee all goods to be as represented and to arrive in satisfactory condition. Please examine all shipments on arrival for shortage or damage. If any, have agent note it on your receipt. Report to us promptly and we'll make it good.

If you are not satisfied with the goods received and notify us within ten days we will replace them if possible or refund payment if preferred. We do our utmost to avoid mistakes but cannot and do not assume any responsibility for the results secured from our seeds, chemicals or other materials.

PRICE CHANGES

Prices are subject to change without notice. If lower when your order is received, difference will be refunded; if higher you will be notified and may pay difference or change or cancel order.

SWEET CORN HIGH YIELDING HYBRIDS

FAMILY GARDEN ASSORTMENT: — Postpaid 1000 miles (5th zone) in the U. S., \$1.00; beyond and in Canada, \$1.10.

SPANCROSS, MARCROSS CARMELCROSS, MAGNAGOLD:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 to 19 lbs. 35c per lb.

Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. or more 28c per lb.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 to 19 lbs. 30c per lb.

Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. or more 23c per lb.

LINCOLN, SILVER CROSS BANTAM, ALLEGHENY:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 to 19 lbs. 40c per lb.

Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 35c; 100 or more 33c per lb.

Above prices are for large flat kernels. Large round and medium round kernels are 5c per lb. lower. Medium flat kernels are sold out.

When ordering more than one hybrid, the price applying to the total quantity may be used for each kind of which 2 lbs. or more are ordered. If less than 2 lbs. of any kind is ordered, it must be figured at the price applying to its own weight.

POP CORN BEST VARIETIES

MINHYBRID 250. Postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 to 19 lbs. 35c lb. Freight collect, 20 to 100 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs or more 28c lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN YELLOW. Postpaid, ¼ lb. 15c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 to 19 lbs. 20c. Freight Collect, 20 to 99 lbs. 12c; 100 lbs. or more 11c lb.

OATS Sacked 3 bu. per bag Per bu. 32 lbs.

30 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS

LENROC, the improved Cornellian \$1.10

UPRIGHT, with the stiffest straw \$1.15

BARLEY Sacked 2 bu. per bag Per bu. 48 lbs.

20 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS

ALPHA, 2 rowed \$1.50

WISCONSIN 38, 6 rowed \$1.60

FIELD PEAS Sacked 2 bu. per bag Per bu. 60 lbs.

10 BUS. OR MORE 10c LESS

WHITE CANADA, tested disease free \$4.50

MIXTURES Per bag 2½ bus.

10 BAGS OR MORE 15c LESS

OATS & BARLEY, 100 lbs. \$3.40

Peas 30, Lenroc 32, Alpha 48 lbs. \$5.00

PEAS & OATS, 108 lbs. \$6.30

Peas 60 lbs. Upright Oats 48 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT 48 lbs. Per bu.

10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS

JAPANESE AND SILVER HULL \$1.75

FIELD CORN

10 BUS. OR MORE 25c LESS  
For less than 1 bu., add 10c to amount

YATES FLINT \$3.00

SHEFFIELD FLINT \$3.00

MAMMOTH 8 ROW FLINT \$2.75

CORNELL NO. 11 \$2.50

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES \$2.75

Above prices are for large flat and for medium flat kernels. Large round and medium round are 50c less.

CORNELL 29-3 HYBRID, certified

Large flat or medium flat kernels \$5.00

Large round or medium round kernels \$4.00

POTATOES F. O. B. here. Per 100 lbs. 10 bags 5c less, 25 bags 10c less

All potatoes are sacked in 100 lb. bags. "1st" means U. S. No. 1, 1-7/8" to 12 oz. Small means U. S. No. 1, 1½" to 1-7/8". "Commercial grade" includes minor defects.

Ask for special prices on truck loads or car loads. For part sack orders add 20c.

WARBA, cert., 1st \$4.00

COBBLER, P.E.I. cert., 1st or small \$3.40

CHIPPEWA, cert., 1st \$4.00

CHIPPEWA, not cert., 1st \$3.50

KATAHDIN, cert., 1st or small \$3.20

GREEN MOUNTAIN, P.E.I. cert., 1st \$3.50

HOUMA, not cert., small \$2.80

SMOOTH RURAL, cert., 1st or sm. \$3.25

RUSSET RURAL, cert., 1st \$3.75

RUSSET RURAL, not cert, 1st or small \$2.80

SEBAGO, cert., 1st \$3.30

SEBAGO, not cert., 1st or small \$2.70

For 10 to 24 bags, deduct 5c; for 25 bags or more deduct 10c per bag.

CABBAGE

(Postage Paid)

Golden Acre \$1.15 \$ .40 \$ 4.00 \$ 3.50

Copenhagen Market \$1.15 \$ .40 \$ 3.50 \$ 3.00

Marion Market \$1.10 \$ .40 \$ 4.00 \$ 3.50

Glory of Enkhuisen \$2.20 \$ .60 \$ 6.00 \$ 5.50

Globe \$2.20 \$ .60 \$ 6.00 \$ 5.50

Quaker Hill Danish Sold out

Reed's Superior \$4.40 \$1.00 \$10.00 \$9.50

Reed's #22 Danish \$3.30 \$ .80 \$ 8.00 \$7.50

Red Rock Danish \$1.15 \$ .40 \$ 4.00 \$ 3.50

SPRING WHEAT

10 BUS. OR MORE 10c LESS  
MARQUIS \$2.50

"A Dollar Saved Is A Dollar Made"

Here is your opportunity to demonstrate that axiom. We'll send you without charge our \$1.00 Family Garden Assortment of Hybrid Sweet Corns described on page 2, if you will send your order or that of a neighbor for not less than \$20.00 worth of seeds or chemicals together with the correctly spelled names and addresses of 10 or more progressive farmers on your R. D. route and mail them to us before March 20th.

1. Write the names and addresses on a separate piece of paper and sign your name at the bottom with address too.
2. Attach this to the seed order and enclose payment.
3. Be sure the envelope is addressed correctly.
4. Mail before March 20th to the undersigned.

You'll save the dollar and enjoy sweet corn more than ever before. Enthusiastic reports from many of the hundreds of users of our sweet corn seed guarantee you this pleasure.

K. C. Livermore, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.  
Save A Dollar Make A Dollar

SOY BEANS

10 BUS. OR MORE 10c LESS

CAYUGA, earliest, black \$3.00

SENECA, early, yellow, prolific \$3.00

MUKDEN, better for combining, yellow \$3.00

MANCHU \$3.00

HABERLANDT, best with corn for silage \$3.40

WILSON, for plowing under, late, large \$2.75

See inoculants page 6

ALFALFA

Highest quality, Northern grown 300 lbs. or more ½c less

60 lbs. per bu. Per bu. Per lb.

COMMON, hardy northern \$24.00 \$ .40

GRIMM, certified, blue tag \$28.80 \$ .48

GRIMM, not certified, northern \$24.00 \$ .40

ONTARIO VARIEGATED \$24.00 \$ .40

See inoculants page 6

CLOVER

Highest quality. Approved sources 300 lbs. or more ½c less

60 lbs. per bu. Per bu. Per lb.

MEDIUM RED, domestic \$15.60 \$ .26

MAMMOTH RED, domestic \$15.00 \$ .25

ALSIKE, domestic \$15.60 \$ .26

W. B. SWEET CLOVER \$ 8.70 \$ .14½

WHITE DUTCH \$54.00 \$ .90

KENT WILD WHITE \$90.00 \$1.50

New Zealand Wild White \$75.00 \$1.25

LADINO WHITE \$60.00 \$1.00

YELLOW TREFOIL \$13.80 \$ .23

WILD BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL \$90.00 \$1.50

CRIMSON \$ 9.60 \$ .16

See inoculants page 6

TIMOTHY

Highest Quality 45 lbs. Per bu. Per bu. Per lb.

COMMON, 99.50 to 99.80% purity \$4.95 \$ .11

Per full 3 bushel bag \$14.25

MIXED, 20 to 25% Alsike \$5.85 \$ .13

Per full 3 bushel bag \$16.95

CORNELL NO. 1777 Sold out

ABERYSTWYTH S50 \$27.00 \$ .60

MISCELLANEOUS

Fancy Grade Per lb.  
100 LBS. OR MORE ¼c per lb. LESS  
Less than 10 lbs. any kind, add 10c

CORNELL SPEC'L. PASTURE MIXT. \$ .28

CORNELL GEN'L. PURPOSE MIXT. \$ .27

CORNELL UTILITY MIXTURE \$ .26

CANADA BLUE GRASS \$ .32

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS \$ .25

ORCHARD GRASS \$ .36

RED TOP \$ .16

REED CANARY GRASS \$ .43

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS \$ .90

SMOOTH BROME GRASS \$ .24

SVALOF VICTORIA PER. RYE GRASS \$ .25

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS \$ .10

JAPANESE MILLET \$ .06

HUNGARIAN MILLET \$ .06

PROSO MILLET, purple Turghai \$ .06

DWARF ESSEX RAPE \$ .23

SORGHUM \$ .06

SUDAN GRASS \$ .06

HAIRY VETCH \$ .15

SPRING VETCH \$ .13

SPECIAL PRICES ON TRUCK OR CAR LOADS

SEED TREATING MATERIALS ON PAGE SIX







# War To Win Freedom For All

in this world

## Contribution

no

# Better Bred Seeds For Northeastern Farmers

Postmaster: Please  
return if not deliver-  
able and give new  
address if known.  
Postage guaranteed.  
K. C. Livermore,  
Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Sec. 662 P. L. & H.  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
Honeoye Falls, N. Y  
Permit No. 2

The draining is the farm owner's best investment. Prices at our yard are, per 1000 twelve inch length: 3 in. \$11.00; 4 in. \$19.00; 6 in. \$91.00; branch tile, 3 in. 25c; 4 in. 35c; 6 in. 45c each. Weights of straight tile are approximately 5.5 lbs., 7 lbs., and 14.5 lbs. each for sizes listed. Other sizes available on request. Load prices quoted on request.

## DRAIN TILE

During the summer our Winter Wheat and Rye circular will be ready. It will list Korkwin, the best soft white winter wheat yet available and Nured, the new red wheat of astonishing yielding ability. It has yielded from 10% to over 40% better than the other improved varieties grown here in Western New York. More wheat will be needed next year. Better use one of these. Write for prices in August.

## A NEW HIGHER YIELDING WHEAT

Methods of combining bolts and nut-washers in street work are listed in our Special Sweet Corn Circular. If interested, write for copy.

## CORN BORER AND EARWORM CONTROL

**SULPHUR**, for seed potatoes. Although not generally recommended by potato authorities, many growers dust freshly cut seed with sulphur to prevent moulding. From  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 lb. to the bushel is mixed with the seed. This may help to control scab, rhizoctonia and other surface borne diseases. Some growers put 1 to 2 lbs. of sulphur over each bushel of seed as it is dumped in the planter hopper. The action of the machine coats the seed fairly well and the sulphur runs into the row. Too much sulphur in the row delays sprouting. Other growers mix sulphur with the fertilizer at the rate of 25 to 50 lbs. per acre.

The last two practices help control scab. Scab is caused by a fungus that cannot live in acid soils (pH 5.5 or lower) and sulphur makes soils more acid. When scab conditions are bad, the soil should be treated rather than the seed. The same treatment also controls scab gnat and milliped injury. Apply sulphur only where needed; apply 200 to 800 lbs. per acre depending on the severity of the scab, or as indicated by soil tests; apply after plowing and mix thoroughly at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  deep. Use our Free Flow Sulphur. It drills better and is economical. One application lasts years. Prices f.o.b. here, 4 lb., \$3.20 per cwt.; \$56.00 per ton. Special prices on ton lots or more delivered from factory.

CULTURE A for alfalfa, sweet clover, yellow trefoil and CULTURE B for medium, mammoth, alsike, crimson, Ladino, white and white Dutch clovers, ½ bu. size 30c; 1 bu. 50c; 2½ bu. \$1.00.  
CULTURE C for vetches, field peas, garden peas and CULTURE D for field and garden beans, ½ bu. size 25c; 1 bu. size 30c; 5 bu. 55c; 25 bu. \$2.50.  
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT, ½ pt. (treats 1 bu. corn) 60c; pt. (treats 2 bu. corn) \$1.00; qt. (treats 4 bu. corn) \$1.75  
SCARE CROW, ½ pt. (treats 1 bu. corn) 40c; pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00.  
CEREAN for oats, barley, wheat, 1 lb. treats 32 bu.; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lb. \$3.40.  
SEMEAN JR. for corn, 1½ oz. per bu.; 1½ oz. 15c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.  
SEMEAN for vegetables and flower seeds and bulbs; 2 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$11.40.  
SEMEAN BEL for potatoes: 1 lb. per 50 to 100 bu.; 2 oz. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$7.15; 25 lbs. \$33.25.  
CORROSIVE SUBIMATE. For potatoes, cabbage, etc. ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 - 4 lbs. \$2.95 per lb.; 5 lbs. up \$2.75 per lb., express collect. Special prices on larger amounts.  
YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY for potatoes, 1 lb. treats 100 or more bu.; ½ lb. \$2.20; 1 - 4 lbs. \$3.60 per lb.; 5 lbs. up \$3.40 per lb.  
CALOMEL for cabbage, turnip, radish, ½ lb. \$2.25; ¼ lb. \$3.20; 1 - 4 lbs. \$3.80 per lb.; 5 lbs. up \$3.80 per lb.  
RED OXIDE OF COPPER for peas, spinach, beans, 1 teaspoon per lb., or 2½ lbs. per cwt.; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.80. Special prices on larger quantities.  
ZINC OXIDE for seed beds, ½ to 1 oz. per sq. ft.; 1 - 9 lbs. 25c per lb.; 10 - 49 lbs. 20c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect 50 lb. bags \$6.00; 100 lb. bags \$10.00.  
GRAPHITE for coating peas to prevent breakage after treating; 2 oz. per bu.; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 - 4 lbs. 35c per lb.; 5 lbs. up 30c per lb., postage paid.  
CUM ARABIC POWDER to make calomel stick to cabbage seed; 1 oz. per lb. seed, 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 85c.  
FORMALDEHYDE, for seed treating and soil disinfecting, (40%) : 1 lb. can 40c; 5 cans up 35c each. Special prices on large quantities in bulk.  
TOBACCO POWDER, to repel flies, squash bugs, etc., or fumigating: 1 to 4 lbs. 15c per lb.; 5 to 29 lbs. 10c per lb., postage paid; 30 to 99 lbs., 5c per lb.; 100 lb. bags, \$4.00 per bag freight collect.

## SEED TREATING MATERIALS

NITRAGIN LEGUME INOCULANTS:—

Name and address of person ordering, if different from above

Shipping instructions

Freight or express station

Ship to (Person)

P. O.

State

Railroad

R. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
or St. \_\_\_\_\_

Balance

State

P. O.

tion fees added. If balance is to be paid at a bank on delivery, give name and address of bank.

TERMS: Cash with order, or 50% with order and balance before shipment or on arrival with collec-

If freight, express or postal charges have to be prepaid, please allow for it here. Excess will be returned.

\$

per ----- \$

per

§

per-----\$

per ----- \$

-----ber

§ 100

per \$-----

.....lbs. bus., cwt., or bags.

K. C. LIVERMORE, Honeye Falls, N. Y., Dear Friend:—I wish to order the following:

## ORDER FORM

2-23-42

1942



